The dumb man told the deaf man

The dumb man told the dear man
That the blind man saw the ad.
The legless man was kicking—
He'd missed it and felt sad.
The rubber man—he'd stretched a point
To get there without fail.
They all were talking of the WHEN'S Great broken lots suit sale.

> Worth stretching a point to get in on anything that will stretch a dollar like this:

Men's \$16, \$18, \$20, \$22 and \$25 Suits-

\$13.85

THIS IS A GREAT HAT DAY HERE

Last Day of Niagara Falls

The wonderful painting on free exhibition on the second floor of the When building. A splendid concert programme will be rendered in the corridors this evening, in connection with the exhibit of the painting. Everybody invited. Take the elevator. No charges.

# The When

## MURPHY, HIBBEN & CO., Wholesale Dry Goods and Notions

93, 95, 97 and 99 South Meridian Street.

Sole Trade Agents in this Market for . . .

For Men, Women and Children.

If you want the best 5-cent clgar, ask your dealer for

P. L. CHAMBERS,

SOLE AGENT.

56 West Washington Street.

NOVEL HERITAGE CASE.

Supreme Court of Kansas Decides in

Favor of a Divorced Wife.

than his divorced wife, and the jury took

entire property, valued at many thousands of dollars. The divorced wife appealed to the Supreme Court, and in the decision ren-

dered last Saturday, a unanimous bench of judges reversed the District Court deci-

CHARLOTTE MOON CLARK ILL.

An Author Who Was a Schoolmate of

Mrs. Benjamin Harrison.

lotte Moon Clark (Charles M. Clay), a lit-

at the residence of her son, the Rev. Frank

Pinckney Clark, rector of St. George's

MUST PAY ON \$10,000,000.

First Assessment of the Gould Estate

NEW YORK, Nov. 15 .- It was decided by

the tax commissioners based their assess-

ecutors of the estate applied for a writ of

certiorari against the commissioners that their action might be reviewed by the

made Jan. 9, 1893, and that they did not have the property in their possession at the time, as the will was not probated until

MRS. GOUGAR NOT CONTENT.

She Wants Another Trial of Her Case

Against Congressman Morse.

BOSTON, Nov. 15 .- Mrs. Helen M. Gougar,

whose \$25,000 damage suit against Congress-

man Elliah A. Morse for alleged libel has

verdict against the plaintiff, has filed a

claiming that the assessment was

for Taxation Stands.

t-a list of them will occupy this space Sunday.

SANTO

CAMPO

"The Little Kickers" can't get uncovered when they wear these garments.

Moccasin Feet. Adjustable Mitten Cuffs. Children's sizes, 1 to 4, 26 to 32 inches long. Sample order solicited.

BIG 4 ROUTE

\$14.25 ROUND TRIP \$14.25

ATLANTA

AND RETURN.

Tickets at above rate will be sold Nov. 15 and 25, Dec. 5 and 16, good to return for ten days from date of sale. ONLY 18 HOURS, INDIANAPOLIS

Two Daily Trains Leave Indianapolis 4:00 a. m. and 6:20

TO ATLANTA.

p. m. daily. Arrive Chattanooga 5:50 p. m. 7:45 a. m. daily. Arrive Atlanta 10:40 p. m. and 12:10 noon daily.

VESTIBULE TRAINS with sleeping and dining cars Indianapolis ati, and Cincinnati to Atlanta. For tickets and full information call at Big Four offices, No. 1 East Washington and alimony, as well as the custody of their only child, a girl of seven years. With-

C., H. & D. R. R.

# Atlanta and Florida Points

Low Round Trip Winter Rates

Direct connections with trains from Cincinnati for all points South. Tickets and all information at Union Station and 2 West Washington street. GEO. W. HAYLER, D. P. A.

MONON ROUTE (Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Ry. Co.)

# THE

SHORT LINE No. 30—Chicago Limited, Pullman Vestibuled
Coaches Parior and Dining Cars, daily..... 11:50 am
5:30 pm LEAVE INDIANAPOLIS.

ARRIVE AT INDIANAPOLIS.

Puliman Vestionie Sieeper for Chicago stands at est end Union Station, and can be taken at 8:30 p. m., further information call at Ticket Office, No. 2 Washington street, Union Station and Massachu-FRANK J. BEED, G. P. A. HAYLER, D. P. A.

VICTORY FOR A TRUST.

Important Sult Won by the Combination of Wall Paper Manufacturers.

other papers and has written a number of successful books, among them "Maby Rue," "How She Came Into Her Kingdom" and "The Modern Hagar." She numbered among her friends Jefferson Davis and L. Q. C. NEW YORK, Nov. 15 .- The combination of wall paper manufacturers, which was formed in 1892, with a capital of \$38,000,000. secured a legal victory in the General Term of the Supreme Court to-day, when Presiding Judge Van Brunt handed down an opinion against the defendants in the suit brought against the combination by Robert S. Hobbs & Co. The organization was formed by most of the prominent factories in the wall paper business in the United States, and one of them was the defendant firm, which had an extensive factory in Brooklyn. Under the agreement all persons interested in the old factories contracted that they would not go into the wall paper business in the United States in opposition to the company. In January of this year Robert F. Hobbs, who was a partner with his father in the firm of Robert S. Hobbs & Co., built a factory at Hoboken with his brother-in-law, Benton, and notified the company that he was about to leave his place as manager with them and go into the new factory. Upon this information the company began a sult in the Supreme Court for an injunction to restrain Hobbs from going into the business. Hobbs declared that the agreement was unlawful, as being in restraint of trade and part of a conspirate to create a monoroly in real piracy to create a monopoly in wall er, and also claimed that it was not his paper, and also claimed that it was not his intention to become a partner in the new concern, but merely an employe, with a commission on the profits by way of salary. Judge Lawrence granted the injunction and Hobbs took an appear. The General Term sustains the court below.

Judge Van Brunt, in his opinion, said that, since the decision in the case of the Diamond Match Company vs. Hosher, such a contract could not be held to be filegal and in restraint of trade. Concerning the defendant's allegation that the combination was corrupt, he said that Hobbs, with the fruits of the contract in his pocket, was not in a position to attack it on such grounds.

fruits of the contract in his pocket, was not

Filled with Presbyterians Concerned in Foreign Mission Work.

ADDRESS BY GEN. HARRISON

HE PAYS A TRIBUTE TO THE CHURCH OF WHICH HE IS A MEMBER.

Hon. John W. Foster's Observations in Many Countries-"Father" Clark's Speech-Methodist Missions.

of Presbyterians interested in foreign missions. The platform was occupied principally by ministers, among them being Dr. John Hall, Rev. Dr. Delafield, Rev. Charles E. Thompson and Rev. John B. Shaw. The announcement that ex-President Harrison was to preside proved a great attraction. When the ex-President arrived he was heartily applauded. The Hon. John W. Foster, ex-Secretary of State, was also on the platform.

The Rev. John R. Davis acted as chairman and introduced ex-President Harrison as "a great and good man." General Harrison began his speech by saying that the Presbyterian Church had been greatly celebrated for its power of resistance. It had od fast for love and liberty; it had stood fast for education; it had been in the United States the pioneer of education; it had stood for the highest scholarship, and it had stood against that pseudo altitudinous philosophy that from the study of God's works finds there is no God, and from the study of His words that He has given us no words. He continued:

"It has been strenuous in its opposition to this doctrine and has stood with the stiffness of a steel beam for the faith delivered by the fathers, and it still stands for the essential doctrine of the inspired word. It is not an illiberal church. No body of Christians in the world opens its arms wider or more lovingly to all who love the Master. It is catholic in its sympathy with and ssionary spirit is inherent in Christianity. and we meet here to-night in this meeting which culminates our efforts, to take coun sel as Presbyterians as to how we can advance the cause of foreign missions. I have speakers talk about the needs of the board. That seems to me very much like the man whose grocery bills are not paid and who will talk about the needs of his butler. We are not here to talk about the needs of the board, but our needs, the needs of the church and the needs of the world. We are here summoned to the duties which your church membership implies, and which implies much more when you consider the great head of the church. I think I may say to you, 'Hold fast the good doctrines, not the shepherd.'

TOPEKA, Kan., Nov. 15 .- One of the cases decided by the Kansas Supreme GENERAL FOSTER'S ADDRESS. Court last week is of more than passing The next speaker was the Hon. John W. interest, because it bears upon the law of Foster, ex-Secretary of State. General Fosmarriage and heritage-an almost endless source of litigation. The question came up from Bourbon county, and has been upon the Supreme Court docket for more than in a visit to Japan and China in connec-Some years ago one William Judd, a well-to-do young farmer, who owned a present year. The 'review embraced the large farm in Bourbon county, had trouble work of the missionaries in Syria, India, Burmah, the Holy Land and Egypt, in the Turkish empire, Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China, Corea and Japan, and it also in a year after the divorce proceedings Judd ussed the three great nonchristian rewas found dead in his smoke house, with the entire top of his head blown away by the discharge of a shotgun. It was decided ligions-Mohammedanism, Hindooism and Buddhism. After a brief reference Ceylon a somewhat lengthy review was by the coroner's jury that he had commit-ted suicide, although there was a great deal of talk about foul play. He left a will, in which all of his possessions were bequeathed to his little daughter, but withmade of the great work in India. That country he styled the citadel of Brahmansm, a perfectly organized system supported by caste, apparently impregnable to the attacks of Christianity. A first glance in two weeks after the father's death the child also died from, the doctors said, eatcreated the impression that the missions were making little progress against it, but a more careful examination and compariing sheep sorrel.

By the death of the child the divorced son of the state of the country before the Mrs. Judd was left the sole heir of the advent of the missionaries brought about property, and was proceeding to take poson when a new claimant appeared on all the great moral and social reforms the scene in the person of Sadie Runkle, an unmarried girl living in the neighborhood, who alleged that William Judd was the were the direct result of the introduction of the gospel, among which were the prohibition of human sacrifice and torture in father of her year-old boy. They had never married, she said, but had lived together the religious rites, the burning of widows, the killing of female children, reforms as child marriage, the establishment of as man and wife. To complicate matters still further, Mrs. Judd married again. chools and colleges, the zeal created for education and the awakened interest of the The case was fought out before a jury in the District Court of Bourbon county, emi-nent legal talent being employed on both sides. Miss Runkle argued that though she had never been married to Judd, his and her child was closer in kin to him

Brahmins for a purification and reform in After a passing allusion to Burmah, Ger. Foster discussed the great Chinese empire and the work and prospect of missions there. Notwithstanding the superstitious character and low grade of morality of the the same view of it, for they returned a mass of the people, it was claimed that the verdict establishing the boy as heir to the striking examples of regeneration and fruitful Christian life, and that the Chinaman was by no means beyond the spiritual influences of our religion. The recent riots. sion, and afterward the entire property to the divorced wife as the direct heir of her own child. he asserted, grew out of general hatred to foreigners, and not from religious intolerance. The American missionaries had not been great sufferers, and the government the offenders and repair the losses than was evinced by our authorities when riots against the Chinese had occurred in the United States. But the missionaries were in China in conformity with treaty and local law, and they should be maintained and protected there. No backward step in PHILADELPHIA, Nev. 15 .- Mrs. Char- the mission work in that great empire erary woman of note, is lying critically ill calls for the hearty support of the churches. General Foster said that the work in Corea Protestant Episcopal Church, West Philadelphia. She had a serious fall last August He gave considerable attention to the mission field in Japan, praising the country for and has been confined to her bed since then. its beauty, the people for their polite and cleanly habits, and the government for its Mrs. Clark was born in Virginia sixtyfour years ago. She was educated at Ox-ford, O., being a schoolmate and life-long friend of Mrs. Benjamin Harrison. Just after the Franco-Prussian war she was Paris correspondent for New Orleans and progressive ideas. But the latter he critiof Western civilization and failing to encourage the great cause of it-the Christian Considerable progress was being the recently developed spirit of excessive patriotism, which sought to revive the old religions, and among the converts to create an independent Japanese Christianity. The mission schools were doing a good work, and in this country more probably than in any other in Asia, the intellectual and ruling classes had been reached. Lamar. She is well known personally and by her work in London, New York, Wash-ington and the South,

"FATHER" CLARK'S REMARKS. Rev. F. B. Clark, D. D., president of the United Societies of Christian Endeavor.

spoke next. He said, in part: "We are frequently appalled by the limit-Jay Gould must pay taxes on \$10,000,000 of Africa, of the dense stolidity of China, ment. George J. Gould and the other ex- servile India, steeped in centuries of demind down-trodden Turkey and pray that God would hasten the day when the cruel Sultan shall no longer lord it over his heritage; we, indeed, feel that the need of the heathen world is a limitless need. These are the people for whom Christ shed His blood, and those for whom He gave His life. It is for a paltry thing that we two days afterward. The general term dis-missed the application for a writ, the Goulds appealed and the Supreme Court dismissed the appeal, thus sustaining the give our money? But from every other standpoint this question must receive the same answer. Look at Japan which within a quarter of a century has sprung to the forefront of the family of nations. Look at poor defeated China, a nation that appears to be rotten to the core; but millions of individual Chinamen only need the touch of the gospel to turn their devotion away from the sterile morality of Confucius. Even when we come to the land of has ruled for a thousand years, the capacity to die for the faith of the gospel has not been crushed out by the long series of tyrannous reigns. God is still in the heavens. The imprisoned and murdered Christians call to Him for vengeance. The motion for a new trial on the ground that the verdict rendered in the recent trial of the past must alike come to an end was not in accordance with the evidence in the better days that are coming, and submitted. The time for a hearing has either by some justifiable revolution on

IN BEHALF OF PAGANS

ference of enlightened Christian nations, will bring better days and better prospects to the aid of the Suitan."

Hundreds of young people are offering themselves to our missionary boards, he said, who, for lack of money cannot be sent. It might almost be said that there was a limitless supply of young men and women in these days moved by the limitless power of the spirit of God to meet the limitless need of the heathen world and he urged the churches to make the most of this rising tide of enthusiasm and to use this consecrated energy of youth to win the world for Christ, the world for Christ,
Rev. Jesse F. Forbes, moderator of the
Presbytery of New York, pronounced the
benediction, which terminated the proceed-

METHODIST MISSIONS.

Appropriations Made by the Methodist Committee-Amounts Cut Down. DENVER, Col., Nov. 15 .- The missionary committee of the Methodist church devoted the forenoon session to-day to apportioning the \$1,000,000 appropriated yesterday for missions, and the work was unfinished when recess was taken. Appropriations were made as follows: Columbia River Conference, \$6,045, with \$500 additional for the Nez Perces reservation; Oregon, \$2,790; Puget sound, \$5,580; Nebraska, \$3,000; northern Nebraska, \$6,200; northwest Nebraska, ern Nebraska, \$6,200; northwest Nebraska, \$8,000; Wyoming, \$5,500; Alabama, \$2,790; Texas, \$3,720; Blue Ridge, \$3,255; central Tennessee, \$3,162; Georgia, \$2,325; Gulf mission, \$1,600; Holston Conference, \$2,800; Kentucky, \$4,371; Missouri, \$3,620; St. Johns, \$3,100; St. Louis, \$4,800; West Virginia, \$4,650. Most of the appropriations are 7 percent. less than those of last year, but those for Nebraska and Wyoming were increased on account of the difficulties with which the churches had to contend last year owing to the drought. year owing to the drought. University of Denver and was devoted to the discussion of the work among the colored people. The appropriations for the South were divided between white and colored fields. This work finishes the apportionment for English-speaking home missions. To-morrow home missions in foreign tongues will be taken up.

NORTHERN PACIFIC AFFAIRS.

on the Question of Consolidating the Receiverships.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Nov. 15 .- The special train carrying the prominent officials and attorneys interested in the Northern Pacific receivership arrived in this city this morning. It left Tacoma Wednesday. In the party were John C. Spooner, of counsel for the old and new receivers; George R. Peck, of Milwaukee, counsel for the Adams party; Silas W. Pettit, counsel for the Brayton Ives board of directors; Roswell G. Rollston, president, and Herbert R. Turner, counsel for the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, of New York; General Manager Kendrick and his secretary, Finley J. shepard; W. A. Underwood, of New York, counsel for Receiver Burleigh, Senator Spooner was not seriously injured by his fall off the step of the car at Columbia river. During the day several conferences were held, including a general conference of the ocal and visiting attorneys. Before this general conference it was stated by several gentlemen, among them General Manager Kendrick that the prospect of consolidating the receivership is good and that progress is being made. None of the gentlemen cared to disclose the details of the scheme for consolidating. They said that it would not be advisable to do so at present. It seems to be understood in circles surrounding the conference committee that the far West will have one receiver and St. Paul will have one. The far West will insist on having a jurisdiction that shall not be bound down by any order of courts further east. It is admitted that there will be a third receiver, but no one on the outside knows whether he will be a New York man or some one from the West who is satisfactory to Wall street interests. This probably cannot be announced until after the New York court has passed on the proposed plan.
One gentleman said that it was likely Receivers McHenry and Burieigh will be mem-bers of the consolidation. He was not able to suggest the man who is likely to get the third place. After a long conference at the Ryan Hotel, the attorneys did not seem as heerful as they were when they reached here this morning and took a brief rest, but soon resumed the conference.

Messrs. Pettit and Turner left, to-night. for Milwaukee, where they will probably see Judge Jenkins. The party had indirect com-munication with Judge Sanborn to-day and Messrs. Peck, Spooner and Underwood, who are still here, will probably submit their unknown proposition to him in the morning. No one would talk.

### SEEKING RETALIATION.

Insurance Men Want Prussian Companies Kept Out of This Country.

NEW YORK, Nov. 15 .- Many life insurance company officials from different States were at the Fifth-avenue Hotel to-day to discuss the advisability of taking measures to exclude Prussian insurance companies from doing business in this country. This step is taken as a result of the action of the German government which, about a year ago, notified the New York Life, the Equitable and the Mutual Life Insurance companies that it had changed its requirements for foreign insurance companies. weeks ago by the Hamburg-Magdeburg company, asking Insurance Superintendent Pierce for permission to do business in this State. President McCall, of the New York Life, wrote a protest to the insurance superintendent, who advised the German company that New York was not inclined There are about six German fire insurance formal one, Stuart Brown made a state-ment that an understanding had been ar-rived at, that, since the American companies had been forced to withdraw from Prussia, they would make every effort, by asking legislation and otherwise, to see to it that Prussian companies were granted no privileges here. In some States, he said, the authorities had power to refuse to relicense the companies. The fight was to be made, he said, only on concerns having their heads in the kingdom of Prussia, as that power and not the entire German government, had discriminated against the American institutions.

HILL ON THE ROSTRUM

"I-Am-a-Democrat" Will Begin Lecturing Next Month.

CHICAGO, Nov. 15 .- Senator David B. Hill is going on the lecture platform and Chicago will be the city of his debut. This somewhat surprising bit of news was made public today by the call of a young man at the office less need of the heathen world. As we of the Auditorium. The young man wanted the Supreme Court to-day that the heirs of | think of the deep degradation of darkest | to see Manager Milward Adams, and when he was admitted to Mr. Adams's office he announced that he wanted the first open date of the big theater. Mr. Adams wanted to know with whom he was talking and the dentials to prove that he was authorized to represent Senator Hill and to make con-tracts for his lectures. He and Manager Adams soon came to terms. Senator Hill will make his first appearance in Chicago the night of Friday, Dec. 6, at the Audi-torium. The subject of his lecture will be

POPE LEO VERY WEAK.

He Is Much Emaciated and Has to Be Carried About in a Chair.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 15,-Rev. Joseph M. Koudelka, of this city, has just returned from a visit to Rome. In regard to the Pope's health he said: "I was shocked to he could not walk and his form and face were much emaciated. His mind and sight the part of the subject races or the inter- | surprised to hear of his death at any time."

MANY AFFLICTED PEOPLE MOURY ING FOR THE MISSING "HEALER."

His Place of Hiding Said to Be Know Only to Two Citizens of Denver, Who Are Guarding His Secret.

CAREER OF THE STRANGE MAN

HIS DIVINELY INSPIRED PILGRIM-AGE THROUGH THE FAR WEST.

Once Arrested at Hot Springs, Ark. as a Vagrant-Wanted at Omaha-Dr. Milburn's Views.

DENVER, Col., Nov. 15 .- Although it generally believed that the whereabouts of Francis Schlatter, the "healer," is known to his closest friends in this city, the fedkerchiefs which, they claimed, had been blessed by Schlatter, and would cure all ills, has been continued until Saturday. In the meantime the efforts to find Schlatter, who is wanted as a witness, will not be abated. A great crowd of afflicted persons seeking sembled again this morning at the residence of ex-Alderman Fox, where Schlatter lived | that have since been set up for him. from September last up to the night of his is generally believed that Schlatter is with friends in some quiet retreat not far away and it is not unlikely that he has begun another long fast. The following note was found on the mantelpiece of the room occupled by the "healer," and it was read by Mr. Fox to many who called at his resi-

"Mr. Fox-My mission is finished. Father takes me away. Good-bye. "FRANCIS SCHLATTER." If Schlatter slipped out during the night it is singular that some of the many thousands did not recognize him, as every child in Denver and vicinity is familiar with his picture, and he could not have gone a dozen him, and there is absolutely no trace of his whereabouts, Commissioner Capron ordered the marshal to bring the defaulting witness into court forthwith, but a diligent search failed to reveal any clew. Thereupon the case was postponed by common consent.

FEARED A TRIAL FOR LUNACY. To an intimate friend the healer said last week, in answer to inquiries about the offer of free transportation on private cars to Chicago, that when the Father told him go he would leave for Illinois, and that he would walk the entire distance. He prefaced this with the remark that he would have to fast before undertaking healing in another city. In Albuquerque Schlatter spent forty days in fasting and preparation for his Denver treatment, and many of his followers claim that he has gone into concealment for the better execution of his plans. Others think his past experience led him to fear the effect of appearing before the United States Court as a preliminary to a trial for lunacy, with the result of spendng another long term in jail, as he did at prings, Ark., two years ago, where his issions as a healer were scoffed at.

In the first shock of the news of Schlat-ter's disappearance indignation had master many in the big crowd which had assem ed for treatment, and denunciations he man and all connected with him could be heard on every side. In the steady stream of sufferers which sought the former in the aggregate, it was grief and disappointment, however, that held sway, and inflammatory and excited talk was seldom heard. Most of these people had come hundreds of miles with absolute faith that they or those dear to them were to be benefited, if not wholly healed.

"I still can't believe it," said an aged cripple from eastern Nebraska as he was helped on a Welton-street car after insisting that he must see for himself that the healer had gone. The hopeless ring in his voice, however, told the people in the crowded car that he did believe it in spite of himself. Tears trickled down his cheeks as his daughter sat down beside him and he wearily put his hand upon her shoulder. "Oh, my God," he said, "it can't be true that he has gone for good. He must have have the barrent down the bar of patient, hopeful people waiting for a grasp of the healer's hand, a crowd which for weeks had almost encompassed the block, there was only a knot of a couple of ndred in front of the place where Schlat-

Schlatter has been a mystery to those who have come in contact with him. Once a time he worked at a cobbler's bench in this city. That was in 1892 or 1893. Even then he had many spiritual communications—vague, it is reported, but positive enough to induce him to swing Indian clubs and dumb bells for two hours every day and walk from five to ten miles, when the hardship of the training led him to early rest. "I did not know why I did this thing then," he said, in referring to it afterward, "but I know now. I was not very strong and Father was preparing me very strong and Father was preparing me for what was to come. One day Father told me to sell out my business and not to take anything with me, but to go, and

HIS "INSPIRED" PILGRIMAGE. This was the beginning of what he regards as a divinely inspired pilgrimage, which lasted two years and covered the States of Colorado, Kansas, Arkansas, Cal-New Mexico, Arizona, Utah and the Indian reservation, while he touched Missouri at Kansas City and Texas at various points. He never begged during the two years of his wanderings, and efter getting fully on his way avoided the larger cities, "because the healing power had not manifested it-self in full confidence." He cured as he went those ailing who had faith and rewarded those who were kind to him by mabenefits to their bodily comforts. When arrested as a vagrant at Hot Springs and unjustly used by those who had him in custody, he never complained, and pursued the even tenor of his way under the in-fluence of what he insists was divine rev-

On leaving Denver, acording to his own story, Schlatter's course lay eastward through Colorado and Kansas, and he through Colorado and Kansas, and he touched Clay Center. Topeka, Lawrence and Kansas City, Mo. Food was given to him without the asking as he proceeded. From Kansas City he took a southerly direction, passing through Paola and Fort Scott, Kan., into the Indian Territory. At Tahlequah he was taken sick. He was prostrated for two days, but was treated kindly by the Indians, and in return healed those of them On the night of the second day of his was told to "start in the morning." and dian friends farewell and resumed his ney south. In due time he arrived at Hot Springs, to use his own expression, "in his bare head and bare feet, begrimed with travel stains and presenting the appearance

when morning came he arose refreshed and with no symptoms of debility, bade his Intough;" he added. There his troubles began. The sheriff arrested him on the suspicion that he was insane and kept him in custody for five months, though he was never brought before a judge. During the time he did all kinds of mental services for the sheriff's offices. At the expiration of that time he had another vision, in which he saw a canary bird escape. That evening he imitated the canary bird and took a walk, "very fast, for I was glad to be free," he said, until he reached the top of the mountain, where he rested a few moments. Then he proceeded down the slope on the other side until near the bottom, when he

lay down and slept "long and soundly."
The next day he wandered about, getting food at negro cabins, and finally reached the Sulphur Springs. There in a vision he was directed to go north, and he traveled at the rate of thirty-five miles a day for several days.

TROUBLE IN TEXAS. After that, according to his narrative, he took a southwesterly course through Arkansas, across the southeast corner of Indian Territory into Texas, at Paris, and thence to Throckmorton, when he was arrested for vagrancy and imprisoned three days. After serving the sentence he was ordered to leave, and he started over the northern desert of Texas toward El Paso, where he arrived after great suffering and privation on July 1, 1894. His course thence BRUTAL TURKS REINSTATED lay over the Yuma desert, through the extreme southern section of New Mexico, Arizona and southern California. The heat was intense, he says, but by keeping along the line of the Southern Pacific railroad, he found a chain of habitations which af-forded him food and shelter. On Sept. 25 he arrived at Puente, where he began operations as a healer, and spent

three months in the San Jacinto valley healing Mexicans and Indians, for which, "by divine command," he received fees, until he had accumulated \$20. He then went to San Diego to take a boat for San Francisco. On the way he met a tramp, to whom he gave half the money and who stole the other half during the night. He had to work another month to get the price

eral authorites have not succeeded in lo-cating him. The case against the men who advertised to sell through the mails handsheep herder. From that point he returned

where his father died in 1880 and his mother in 1881. He came to America in 1884, and lived at Jamesport, Long island, for some time. He followed his occupation of shoemaking at Cheyenne, Wyo., for some time treatment at the hands of the "healer" as- before his residence in Denver, and made some pretenses to the healing art there, but hadn't then developed the divine claims Schlatter makes no boastful claims as to his power to heal the afflicted, and repeatunannounced departure, and many were edly declares that all his power comes from fond of money, but neither official had the sorely disappointed because he did not put "the Father." When questioned as to the ravenous appetite and easy moral digestion long period and shaking the hands of hun-dreds, he replied: "The Father gives me strength." He professes no creed, and prosuch matters do not figure with me. I minister to all alike. My mission is to cure the afflicted when the Father directs me, but unless they have faith my efforts are uscless. The greater the faith the quicker they

While here he daily followed his vocation at the Fox residence. He stood from 9 o'clock until 12 and from 1 to 4 daily, except Sunday. He rested his left hand on the top of a fence post and grasped the patient's hand firmly with the right. As he held the patient he gazed across the street or down the waiting line, while his lips moved as if in prayer. Some hands he held only a moment, while he retained others feet without recognition. Yet no one saw asked by patients while he held their hands he gave short replies in a very low tone.

### ASKED TO VISIT OMAHA.

Result of a Committee's Interview with Schlatter. OMAHA, Neb., Nov. 14.-Omaha sent a committee of business men to Denver to

have Schlatter come to Omaha. The chairman, Joseph Conner, returned to-day and says Schlatter will come scon, and that his whereabouts are known to two Denver citizens of prominence. Conner had great difficulty in gaining an audience with Schlatter, and only did so by making himself agreeable to the two policemen who stood guard at Schlatter's back, over the entrance to the grounds of Fox's residence, where Schlatter stopped while in the city. There were 3,500 people in front of the "Healer" and on the other side of the fence, but at his back were only a corps of police to keep people from getting over the fence. He obtained a five-minute interview of Catholicism, but the "Healer" said his mission was not to discuss doctrine, but to aid suffering humanity. When Mr. Conner poor and suffering the "Healer's" answer was that he only went where the Messiah revealed to him to go, and that he would give him an answer at 9:30 o'clock the fol lowing day. But in the meantime Schlatter A visit to the house of Fox was gone. A visit to the house of Fox showed the "Healer's" bed to have been untouched. Conner believes that he has it

### MR. MILBURN BELIEVES.

Thinks Francis Schlatter Has Some Great Spiritual Power. At the Thursday night prayer meeting Mr. Milburn was asked what he thought of Francis Schlatter, Mr. Milburn replied that he believed that there was a spiritual state infirmities he does heal. Reports of them come from too authentic sources to be discredited. The Bible says, 'If ye have faith, even as a grain of mustard seed, ye can move mountains." This, Mr. Milburn takes

MEXICAN LEGISLATION.

cause of his faith he does the works and that in spiritual life he is beyond other peo-

Measure That Provides for Contingencies in Presidential Succession.

Gonzales Cosio, who, on the death of Hon. President Diaz, was appointed to the port- the looting, it was claimed, was done by folio of the Interior, has presented a bill regular soldiers at the command of the to the Chamber of Deputies, providing that officers. Many women hung around the during the temporary or total incapacity of soldiers for the purpose of carrying ifornia and Nevada and the Territories of of the latter, the Minister of the Interior shall at once enter on the provisional exer- night the mission house was as crowded cise of executive power. This measure is and as foul-smelling as a menagerie or an f great importance, as it places the quesness of such an arrangement has been Armenians. He declared that the Vali and often pointed out. The presidency of the Senate Chamber is changed every month and at times the position is occupied by some person who would not have the necesernment. Another important measure presented to Congress comes from the Finance Department. It proposes, in view of the and others, amply confirming the previous satisfactory condition of the treasury, a account of the butcheries and horrors. The reduction by 40 per cent. of existing taxes on the salaries of government employes, which now range from 5 to 121/2 per cent.

WILL SAIL TO-DAY,

And People Who Want to See the Duke and Duchess Must Have Passes.

NEW YORK, Nov. 15 .- So great has been the desire of New Yorkers to see the young Duke and Duchess of Marlborough and to such lengths has it driven the populace at the wedding and horse show that the officials of the steamship Fulda, on which the an interview with the Armenian patriarch. couple will embark to-morrow, have taken extraordinary precautions to keep people at hay. Admission to the dock and to the ship to-morrow will be granted to those who are not passengers only on passes. Persons not provided with passes will be required to prove that they are friends of the passen-gers booked on the steamer before being adnitted on the steamer.

Inclement weather caused a dropping off nattendance at the horse show to-day, but o-night Madison-square Garden was crowded to its capacity. The Duke and Duchess of Marlborough were present, and the usual crowd of curious spectators surrounded the Vanderbilt box in which they were seated. The couple left the garden early, and as they departed the band played "God Save the Queen," amidst the enthusiasm of the assemblage.

PRICE 3 CENTS. AT BAILWAY NEWS STANDS, ON

TURKEY'S RULER UNDER THE IN-FLUENCE OF AN EVIL SCHEMER.

His Advice Taken in the Issuing of the Moratorium and the Dismiss-

ing of Respectable Officials.

GREAT BRITAIN AGAIN SNUBBED BY THE SUBLIME PORTE.

Two Accounts of the Outrages in Armenia-The Massacre at Erzerum Described by an Eyewitness.

LONDON, Nov. 16 .- A dispatch to the Times from Constantinople says the intermediary who persuaded the Sultan to grant the moratorium was a man named Izset. The Sultan had never heard of a moratorium, but the Turkish mind takes kindly to any programme providing for a postponement of the payment of debts and the plan was accepted without loss of time. It was Izset who denounced Kiamil Pasha, and he will probably be appointed first chamberlain of the palace. Several palace officials will probably be dismissed in the near future. Among them are the first and second chamberlains of the palace. These officials were among the few respectable men connected with the household of the Sultan. Both are reputed to have been most the entire day Thursday, the Sultan position which he occupies at the present time, but he is so impressionable that all that would be required would be for some palace spy to divulge some imaginary plot and turn all his Majesty's thoughts into

A dispatch to the Times from Odessa says that nearly every steamer from the ports of Asiatic Turkey has on board large numbers of destitute Armenians, who have fled from the scenes of the massacres. Crowds of refugees are also crossing the

frontier into Russia. A dispatch to the Daily News from Constantinople says that the Sultan is engaged in examining every resort of the Armenians in the capital for the purpose of arresting and shipping all of the unemployed Armenians into Asia Minor. The measure is regarded as a cruel one, even admitting that they reach their destination, the people being mostly inoffensive. The Daily News also publishes an extract from a private letter from Enzingan to the effect that Armenian priests have already buried over four hundred bodies of persons supposed to have been killed in the second massacre. Thousands are wandering homeless and starving. According to the correspondent of the Daily News orders have been issued to transfer the Pancaldi Military School to Scuteri. In conclusion the correspondent says that it is impossible to ascertain the truth of the various rumors about the joint occupation of various portions of the Turkish empire.

THE ERZERUM BUTCHERY. A dispatch to the Times from Erzerum says that a letter nearly four columns in length, dated Nov. 3, fully confirms the accounts previously published concerning the massacre there. The writer says that it is impossible yet to ascertain the num-ber of the killed. Some persons assert that it will reach fully 2,000. Perhaps 1,000 is not so fixed that Schlatter will yet come to | far short of the total. Continuing the writer says: "We have not dared to go to the quarters of the city where the Turks are too numerous. It might be said of the many Christians who have been victims thus far, and I have not the opportunity of investigation of more than a tenth of the cases, I have yet to hear of a single dead Turk in this struggle. This, I think, disproves the charges of the aggressions brought up against the Armenians, The bare, bold fact is that it was purely a massacre of the innocent inhabitants by the must be some power behind him of which | enraged Turks, and but for the presence of foreign consuls things would have been far worse. With the coming of winter the misery in store for the remaining Armenians will be terrible."

The correspondent quoted, who was stay-ing at the American mission, says that he that the government ordered the massacres, preconcerted signals. As a proof of the suddenness he says that an American missionary named Chambers had just gone to Francis Schlatter's faith is great and be- the postoffice in order to telegraph to Bitlis that everything was quiet. Before he got back to the mission the firing had begun in deadly earnest. Bullets were whizzing close by him. Mr. Chambers told the correspondent that Shakir Pasha had promised, in the event of riots, to place soldiers at each end of the street in the locality of the foreign consulates and of the American MEXICO CITY, Nov. 15. - Gen. Manuel mission, and whether from this reason or because they feared a warm reception the Manuel Romero Rubio, father-in-law of rioters avoided this part of the city. All the chief magistrate of the nation, the Min- off the plunder. Mr. Chambers attended to the wounded refugees and during the opium den. Sleep was impossible. The English consul said Shakir Pasha was angry when he heard that the soldiers had been looting the residences and shops of the Raouff Pasha had been compelled to go out and beat their own soldiers before they could stem the torrent and prevent further outrages. The correspondent gives numerous and detailed stories from Armenians and others, amply confirming the previous correspondent says that three thousand soldiers were ordered out, but that Shakir Pasha was powerless to control them. LONDON, Nov. 16 .- The Vienna corre-

spondent of the Daily News says that a Constantinople dispatch received there reports that the embassadors will, on Saturday, give notice to the Sultan of their intention to arrange for a joint naval

A dispatch to the Standard from Berlin says that the Tageblatt's Constantinople correspondent has succeeded in obtaining intentions of doing anything for the Armenians, who, he admitted, had sometimes provoked the massacres. He said that a secret and powerful revolutionary ommittee had been at work doing its best to incense both sides for the purpose of stirring up trouble.

BRITAIN SNUBBED AGAIN.

Brutal Turkish Officials Reinstated by the Sultan. CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 15.-The Sultan pparently has not tired of snubbing Great